जांच-परिणाम प्राप्त हो गये हैं । आगामी आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु मामले पर कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

Equity participation in MUL

581. SHRI YERRA NARAYANA-SWAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposed to maintain its equity level in Maruti Udyog; and

(b) if so, the details of fresh equity investment under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to change Government's equity level in Maruti Udyog Ltd.

Hike in Investigation Charges in AIIMS

582. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Medicos and Scientists Front (DMSF) have taken made a strong protest/ exception over hike in investigation charges at AIIMS;

(b) whether Government have put the health services at AIIMS out of the reach of the poor patients; and

(c) if not, whether Government will shortly take any move to withdraw the hike in investigation charges in AIIMS in the interest of poor/common people/ patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. There is a blanket provision of exemption of all hospital harges for the poor and indigent patients.

(c) Does not arise.

भारतीय सुरक्षा बलों के विरूद्ध 'आपरेशन कर्बला'

583. **श्री दिग्विजय सिंह :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आई.एस.आई. ने भारतीय सुरक्षा बलों के विरूद्ध "आपरेशन कर्बला" शुरू करने के लिए हिजबुल मुजाहिदीन कोकुलम, कश्मीर स्थित रेडियो स्टेशनों के माध्यम से कोई निर्देश दिये हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो हिजबुल मुजाहिदीन के माध्यम से भारतीय सुरक्षा बलों के विरूद्ध आई.एस. आई. द्वारा आरंभ किये गये "आपरेशन कर्बला" के प्रत्युत्तर में तथा इस अभियान को असफल बनाने के लिए भारत सरकार ने क्या-क्या कदम उठाये हैं?

प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भुवनेश चतुर्वेदी) : (क) आई.एस. आई. के निर्देशों पर जम्मू और कश्मीर में "कर्बला" अभियान चलाये जाने के बारे में सरकार के पास कोई विशिष्ट सूचना नहीं है । तथापि सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि सदा-ए-हुरियत-ए-कश्मीर, पाक अधिकृत कश्मीर आधारित, गुप्त रेडियो स्टेशन जिसे आई.एस. आई. द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है, ने भारतीय सुरक्षा बलों के खिलाफ "कर्बला" अभियान चलाने के लिए हिजुबल मुजाहिद्-दीन को निदेश दिए हैं ।

(ख) पाक समर्थित उग्रवादियों द्वारा जम्मू और कश्मीर में हिंसा-तेज करने के किसी भी प्रयास को निष्फल करने के लिए सुरक्षा बलों ने उग्रवाद-विरोधी अभियान को तेज कर दिया है ।

Evaluation of IRDP

584. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to make a fresh evaluation on the implementation of IRDP;

(b) if so, the purpose behind it;

(c) what was the result of the evaluation made in the past in the implementation of IRDP in different States; and

(d) the steps taken on the fresh evaluation of IRDP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b) The IRDP is evaluated through Concurrent Evaluation to assess its effectiveness. The Concurrent Evaluation is carried out by independent research organisation and N.G.Os so that findings are received free from any kind of bias. Based on the findings, policy decisions are taken to improve the programme implementation.

(c) The main findings of the 3rd round of the Concurrent Evaluation (January-December, 1989) are enclosed at Statement, (see *below)*

(d) The next round of Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP has started in July, 1995. This would cover 100 beneficiaries in each district as samples. The survey period will be of one year. An 'Advisory Group' of experts drawn from academic institutions and field organisations has been formed to advise on the aspect of changes in the design of Concurrent Evaluatin, improvements in Questionnaire, periodicity and selection of institutions etc.

Statement

Main findings of the concurrent evaluation of IRDP (January, 1989—December, 1989)

Positive Points

About 29% of the sample beneficiaries belonged to Scheduled Castes, 16% to Scheduled Tribes and 20% women. Coverage of SC/ST was significantly higher than the stipulated target of 30% at the national level. The beneficiaries included 5% families of freed bonded labourers, 0.4% handicapped and 1% assignees of surplus land.

Primary and Tertiary Sectors were the main thrust areas covering 44% and 45% families respectively.

At the national level, 65% beneficiaries were selected at the meetings of Gram Sabhas.

In the opinion of the beneficiaries, the assets provided to them were of good quality in 80% cases.

About 83% beneficiaries had found the assistance (Subsidy + Credit) sufficient for acquiring the assets.

The assets had generated additional income (net of cost of maintenance and repayment of loan) of more than Rs. 2000 in 42% cases, between Rs. 1001 and Rs. 2000 in 18% cases and between Rs. 501 and Rs. 1000 in 9% cases.

The old beneficiaries had crossed the poverty line of Rs. 3500 in 81% cases and revised poverty line of Rs. 6400 in 28% cases at the national level.

The families belonging to the destitute and very very poor groups (whose assessed annual income was below Rs. 3500) had crossed the poverty line of Rs. 3500 in 67% cases and the revised poverty line of Rs. 6400 in 16% cases at the national level.

Areas of Concern

Ineligible families were assisted in 16% cases at the national level.

Working capital was not provided to beneficiaries in 20% cases out of 62% cases where working capital was required.

Aftercare and Government support was not made available to the beneficiaries in 53% cases out of 71% cases requiring support.

Adequate infrasturcture facility was not available to the beneficiaries in most of the cases.

The beneficiaries were not aware of the Group Life Insurance Scheme in 76% cases at national level.

The assets of the beneficiaries were not insured in 25% cases out of the 71% cases requiring insurante.

In 27% cases, the beneficiaries required replacement of the perished

assets, but they were not aware/prompted in 13% cases. In the remaining 14% cases, they applied for claims but their cases could not be settled in 6% cases.

In 78% cases, TRYSEM beneficiaries were provided IRDP assistance for activities other than the activities for which they were trained under TRYSEM.

Vikas Patrika was provided to beneficiaries in 39% cases but was updated only in 24% cases.

In 26% cases the assets of the old beneficiaries did not generate any incremental income.

The findings of various evaluation studies of the IRDP indicate both positive and negative features of the Programme. Being such a large programme, spread throughout the country, it is clear that policy and administrative responses to programme management cannot be one-shot affair but have to be a continuing and dynamic exercise.

Wind Energy Projects

585. SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any projects involving wind energy have been grounded in Uttar Pradesh in 1994-95;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the expenditure incurred in 1994-95 all over the State on the development of wind energy; and

(d) the district-wise break-up of the above expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Wind Resource Assessment for indentification of potential sites has been undertaken in Uttar Pradesh. As potential sites are yet to be identified in the State, no wind power project has been taken so far.

(c) and (d) An amount of Rs. 40,000/- was released to the state of Uttar Pradesh during 1994-95 for Wind Resource Assessment Programme to identify locations suitable for wind power generation.

Hurdles faced by India in entering global competition

586. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that poor quality of work, delay in delivery of orders, non-conducive work atmosphere are the main hurdles for India to enter global competition;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India needs dynamic young men from abroad having undergone rigorous training for meeting cut-throat competition even in hostile invironment to achieve parity in world market; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) India's ability to enter global competition and to achieve parity in world market depends upon several price and non-price factors including quality of work, timely delivery of orders, work atmosphere, availability of dynamic young men with rigorous training both within the country and from abroad. Initiatives taken in the New Industrial Policy 1991, the Export & Import Policy 1992-97, the Union Budgets and other related reforms are intended to remove hurdles faced by India in entering global competition and to achieve parity in world market.